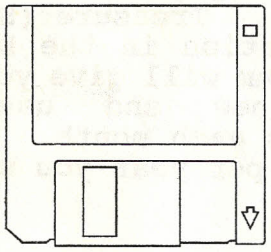
S.D. UCHUG

Formerly Heath/Zenith SDHUG

DRIVE LITE

SAN DIEGO

Under the Computer Hood User's Group

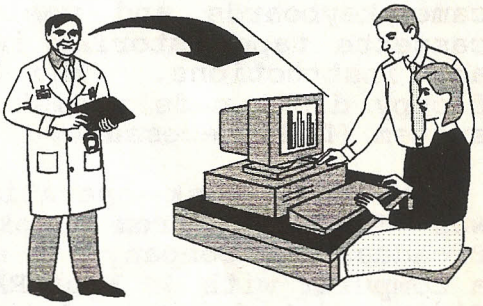


COMPUTER SPOKEN HERE

Come Look With Us

Under the Computer Hood

HAPPY GROUND HOG DAY



BOARD MEETING
Home of
Wil Wakely

This Month's Meeting is
Wednesday, FEB 2nd at 7:30PM
Kearny Mesa Recreation Center
3170 Armstrong Street, San Diego

PROGRAM
WORD 6.0 For DOS
By
Mike Trempe

SAN DIEGO
UNDER THE COMPUTER HOOD USER'S GROUP
Post Office Box 83341
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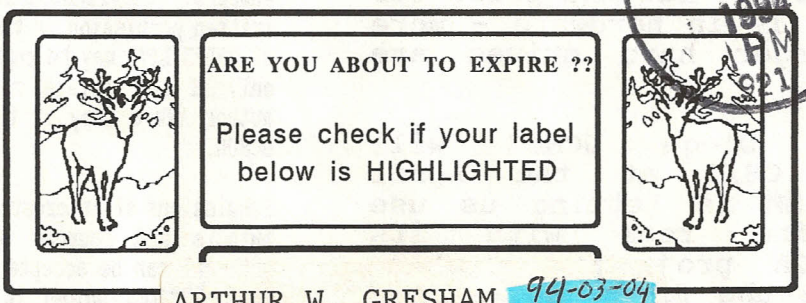

ARTHUR W. GRESHAM 94-03-04
15215 LUIS ST.
POWAY CA 92064-2628

President's Corner

By Sandy Shapiro

Look under your computer's hood and one thing you will find is an operating system. What is an operating system? The operating system is a list of instructions that lets you and your computer talk to each other. Before we had floppy disk drives, basic input and output (I/O) was simpler. Often a teletype machine served both functions. Then came keyboards and monitors with cassette tapes storing information and instructions. The advent of floppy disks made a disk operating system (DOS) necessary.

My first disk operating system was "SS-DOS" from Smoke Signal Broadcasting Company. I used it on a computer with 40 K of RAM and two floppy disk drives. A new XT type of computer brought a succession of MS-DOS versions, each version performing more complicated tasks and needing more memory and more disk storage space. The increasing complexity brought third party enhancements like QEMM.

The struggle to improve productivity generated a series of programs that let users do two or more tasks at the same time: Windows, GeoWorks and Desqview, for example. The price for this increased productivity, however, was decreased stability and reliability. Then came IBM's OS/2 version 2.1, a robust operating system that provides both efficient multitasking and reliability. But the price for running OS/2 is in hardware - more RAM and larger hard drives are required.

The San Diego UCHUG will demonstrate OS/2 at the April meeting. IBM is letting us use their meeting room with its excellent VGA projection system. This will be the first time in my memory that we will NOT be meeting

----Continued around the Corner----

SAN DIEGO UNDER THE HOOD USER'S GROUP

A User's Group Membership
Affiliated with San Diego Computer Society

Membership in S.D. UCHUG is open to any person interested in computers. Dues are $15 per year. The Membership Chairman will happily accept your application at any meeting, by mail or by phone. Please make checks payable to MR. ABBOTT BROWNELL, Treasurer(S.D. UCHUG). Participation in the Disk Of The Month program will give you a disk full of new and useful shareware programs each month. For an additional $10 per year you will receive 12 disks.

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1993 - S.D. UCHUG - 1994 EXECUTIVE BOARD

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Presidents Corner Continued -----

the Kearny Mesa Rec. Center. I know that on the first Wednesday of each month, our members automatically head for the Rec. Center. So we will have several reminders that, on the first Wednesday in April, we will meet at the IBM building, 8845 University Center Lane.

This is in La Jolla at the Nobel Drive exit off Interstate 5 North (just north of the new Mormon temple). If you are coming from south of UCSD, take I-5 north to Nobel drive exit and stop at the first traffic light. The IBM building will be immediately in front of you. If coming from the north, exit I-5 at La Jolla Village Drive East. Go to Lebon Drive, turn right to Nobel. Then turn right to the light (just before the freeway) and turn right into the IBM parking lot. Parking is free. The meeting is on the second floor in room 209. The room holds 90 people, so bring some friends.

SECRETARY'S REPORT, GENERAL MEETING
5 JAN 1994
Greg Skalka, Secretary

The meeting was called to order at 7:37 PM by President Sandy Shapiro. Fifteen members were in attendance.

Reports:

Past President: No comments.

Vice-President: Wil informed the Computer Society of our name change. He found out that the editor may put the newsletter on their BBS, and is looking into the use of their VGA display panel.

Secretary: The December minutes were accepted as read.

Treasurer: $1178.82 in the account.

Editor: Thirty-two member and 9 exchange/complementary copies of the January D & D Lite were sent out. A copy was sent to the editor of Personal Systems. The deadline for submittals to the February edition was set at January 25th. It was suggested that we change the name of the newsletter, since the group's name has changed. Suggestions were: Tool Box and Timing Light.

Membership: The number members dropping out of the group each year has been decreasing over the last 7 years: 16 lost in 1987, 13 in 1988, 14 in 1989, 10 in 1990, 5 in 1991, 6 in 1992 and 3 dropped out in 1993.

Librarian: The January Disk of the Month contains DOS utilities, HD Info (contains hard drive specifications) and Windows utilities, including WIZMAN. WIZMAN puts a configurable and selectable toolbar into file manager. Other utilities provide 3-D buttons and permit groups of groups. The library will now be going to 1.44M 3.5" disks.

Future presentations:
February: Mike Trempe on Word for Windows 6.0
March: Open
April: Sandy on OS/2 at IBM

Old business: None

New Business: None

The evening's presentation was by Al Brengle (standing in for Gary) on the $25 Network. The $25 Network is a software package that allows 2 or 3 computers to be networked together using nul modem cables. The same company (IMODES) also makes Little Big LAN, for connecting more than 3 computers. Using the $25 Network, computers can share a printer. Any networked machine can use all the resources of another machine on the network. Drives can be shared on the network or excluded from it. One machine is the server in a 3-machine network (the other two connect to it). The RS-232 connection spec is up to 50 feet,

but it would probably work up to around 100 feet (probably several hundred feet with repeaters). Files may be transferred and programs may even be run off of remote networked drives.

The January board meeting will be hosted by Sandy Shapiro (Jan. 19th).

The meeting was adjourned at 8:56 PM.

SECRETARY'S REPORT, BOARD MEETING
19 JAN 1994
Greg Skalka, Secretary

The meeting was called to order at the home of Sandy Shapiro at 7:43 PM by President Sandy Shapiro. Officers in attendance were Sandy Shapiro, Greg Skalka, Al Brengle, Bob Woods, Larry Crumb, Bob Sanders, Ray Ferbrache, Art Gresham, Wil Wakely and Abbott Brownell.

Reports:

Past President: No comments.

Vice President: A $6.00 per member per year saving would result by members obtaining their D & D by modem, rather than through mailed printed copies. This could be offered as a reduced-cost membership option. Wil had no answer yet on the use of a VGA projection pad belonging to the Computer Society.

Secretary: The minutes of the January general meeting were accepted as corrected.

Treasurer: $1198.82 reported in the account. Audit results were presented to the board. Art Gresham will cross-check membership payments received to each of the members.

Editor: 32 member and 9 exchange/complementary copies of January issue sent. February issue deadline is January 25th. The January issue was uploaded to the Computer Society BBS. Future issues will be sent to the Computer Society in this form only.

Membership: Presently at 32 members, with two overdue for renewal and several coming up for renewal in the next few months.

Librarian: In addition to the DOM, a two-disk set of the 3-D action game DOOM will be offered for sale at the next general meeting.

Future general meeting programs:

Feb: Mike Trempe on Word 6.0
March: Ray Ferbrache on Kiplinger's Money Manager (may need VGA projection pad)
April: Sandy Shapiro on OS/2 V2.1 at IBM building, 8845 University Center Lane (across from the Mormon Temple), pending VGA projection capability May: Modem demonstration by Abbott?

Suggestions for other future presentations: CD ROMs, Little Big LAN (LAN program), virtual reality, Pentium and Power PC processors.

Old business: Newsletter names. In keeping with the new organization name, the board will change the newsletter name to "Drive Lite".

New business: None.

The February board meeting will be hosted by Wil Wakely (Feb. 16th). The meeting adjourned at 8:35 PM.

THEY GET YOU BY THE SERVICE

By Sandy Shapiro
San Diego Under the Computer Hood Users Group

I can't resist a bargain. At last fall's Computer Fair Borland was practically giving away QUATTRO Pro Version 5, their latest spread sheet program. I use an old version of Excel (version 2), and this was my opportunity to upgrade to a "modern" spreadsheet program at a reasonable price.

Borland now charges for technical support. But I can read the manual, and unless there is a bug in the program, I rarely need to call technical support. Now Borland wouldn't release a buggy program and expect me to pay for getting help, would they? Or would they?

I bought the program and stuck it in a drawer until I could find time to play with it. When that day finally came, I installed the program and ran the tutorial. It worked well and I was impressed. When I felt comfortable with the program I decided to move all my Excel files over - I don't need to keep two spreadsheet programs on my hard drive. Then I found the bug.

The manual states that QUATTRO Pro for Windows (QPW) will import Excel files (".xls") automatically. No special instructions are given. To my surprise, I found that only dates through 1989 would import correctly. Dates after that imported somewhere in 1800. For example, December 31, 1993 ended up as July 27, 1814. No amount of formatting or reformatting helped.

So I called Borland technical support, and my nightmare began. Borland is a long distance call, and I was immediately put on hold. Then an operator came on line and spent several minutes explaining the various ways I could pay for support. I could get free support only for setting up and configuring QPW. My problem could be loosely construed as having to do with configuration, I said, and I finally was connected with Rebecca.

After I again explained my problem, Rebecca said: "If you can get to a QPW window, Sampson," (I told her my name was Sanford) "then I can't help you." "We only offer free help with installation," she said. She then went on to explain that I could call an 800 telephone number and pay with my credit card, or I could call a 900 number and have the charge go on my telephone bill. "But there is a bug in the program," I complained, "I would rather switch back to Excel than pay for support for a bug!" "That is your privilege," Rebecca shot back.

When I cooled down, I found Borland's number for reporting bugs and sent them a report. That was two weeks ago, and there has been no response. In the meantime, I found that if I export my Excel files as Lotus ".wk1" format, then QPW will import them correctly, dates and all. But I do not have the motivation to go back and start converting all my Excel files. Maybe I will take a look at the new Excel upgrade offer.

I am reminded of the story of the business man looking for a hotel in Hawaii. His friend recommended a new resort where the rooms were only $5.00 a night and included a great golf course. The man checked into the hotel and said: "You mean these wonderful rooms are only $5.00 a night - and golf is included?" "That's right," said the clerk. "Have a nice stay."

The man grabbed his golf clubs and headed for the golf course. "This is beautiful," he said to the golf pro. "And you mean there is no charge?" "No," said the pro, "Have a nice game." "I need a package of golf balls," the man said. "The pro shop is right over there," the pro said, "They will have what you need." The man ran into the pro shop and said: "Quick, give me a package of three golf balls." "Certainly, sir," the clerk said, "And that will be $3000.00 - $1000.00 per ball." "$1000.00 a ball," the man exclaimed, "Why that is outrageous." "Yes sir," the clerk said, "Here they get you by the balls."

Borland now gets you by the service.

CLEM'S C-LINE

by Clem Pepper

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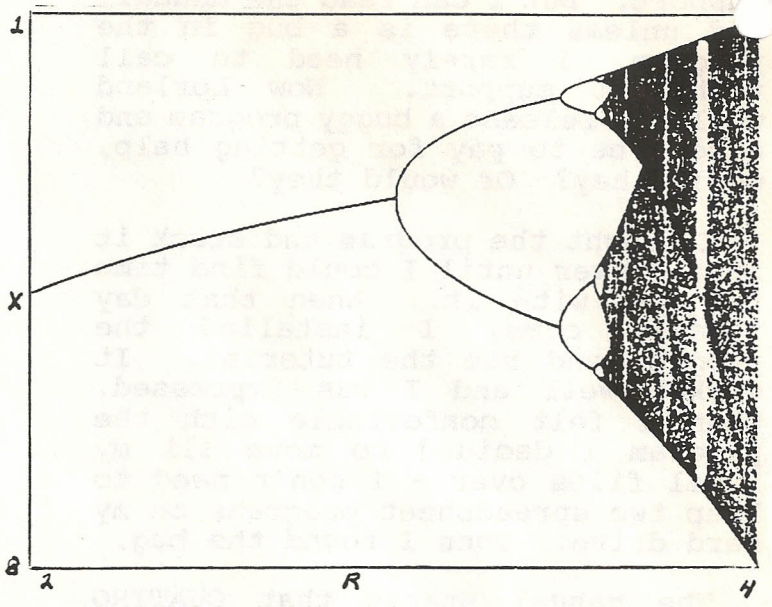
by Clement S. Pepper

I recently bought another book. Anyone who knows me at all will not be surprised; when it comes to books I am an easy touch. The title of this book is "Strange Attractors - Creating Patterns in Chaos" by Julien C. Sprott. Basically the book provides a technique for generating fractals using a rather elaborate mathematical approach.

As to a practical value for this, I think that depends on the individuals interests and education. For me it is just a bit of simple programming enjoyment. The author's opening paragraph says it best: "Art and science sometimes appear in juxtaposition, one aesthetic, the other analytical. This book bridges the two cultures. I have written it for the artist who is willing to devote a modicum of effort to understanding the mathematical world of the scientist and for the scientist who often overlooks the beauty that lurks just beneath the simplest equations."

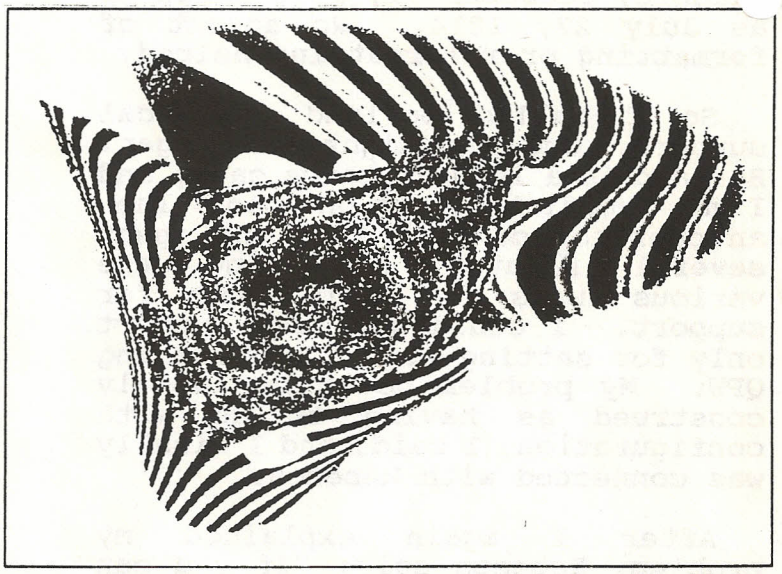
What the book does is present a unique approach for generating a class of fractals called "strange attractors." The first chapter includes a discussion on "deterministic" laws of nature versus "probabalistic", quantum mechanics, for instance. It is now understood that deterministic is not the same as predictable. Unpredictable behavior of deterministic systems has been called "chaos." Chaotic processes are not random, they do follow rules. But even simple rules can produce extreme complexity. Which is what this book is all about. The author discussion begins with a simple equation:

Xn+1 = RXn modified to Xn+1 = RXn(1-Xn)



Bifurcation diagram for the logistic equation, $X_{n+1} = RX_n(1-X_n)$

The complexity of the equations increases chapter by chapter, as do the screen representations on running the programs.



Three-Dimensional Quadratic Map with Contour Bands

In proceeding through the text the plot complexities evolve through a sequence of twenty six BASIC program fragments. That is,

each new segment is a BASIC sequence with the name PROG*.MRG. PROG01.MRG will run as PROG01.BAS; in fact with my QBASIC it will run without the .BAS extension. As the author explains each new level of mathematics the corresponding .MRG file is integrated into all that has gone before. The programs use line numbers, which are not a requirement, but make it much easier to integrate each new segment into the total.

At this time I am up to PROG05.BAS which displays a variety of two-dimensional quartic maps. (I am including photocopies of typical runs.) This program also includes sound effects. At first I considered these to be an annoyance, but it turns out there is a real value in that the sound stops when the screen mapping is complete. Without the sound the completion is not easily detected due to the random nature of the pixel appearances.

You can see from the initial program what the general format is like. Confusing. Variable definitions are vague at best.

```
10   REM PROG01.BAS
1000 REM LOGISTIC EQUATION Xn+1 = RXn(1-Xn)
1010 DEFDBL A-Z                 'Use double precision
1030 SM% = 12                   'Assume VGA graphics
1190 GOSUB 1300                 'Initialize
1200 GOSUB 1500                 'Set parameters
1210 GOSUB 1700                 'Iterate equations
1220 GOSUB 2100                 'Display results
1230 GOSUB 2400                 'Test results
1240 ON T% GOTO 1190, 1200, 1210
1250 CLS
1260 END
1300 REM Initialize
1320 SCREEN SM%                 'Set graphics mode
1350 WINDOW (-.1, -.1)-(1.1, 1.1)
1360 CLS
1420 RETURN
1500 REM Set parameters
1510 X = .05                    'Initial condition
1560 R = 4                      'Growth rate
1570 T% = 3
1590 LINE (-.1, -.1)-(1.1, 1.1), , B
 30 RETURN
1700 REM Iterate equations
1720 XNEW = R * X * (1 - X)
2030 RETURN
2100 REM Display results
2300 PSET (X, XNEW)             'Plot point on screen
2320 RETURN
2400 REM Test results
2490 IF LEN(INKEY$) THEN T% = 0 'Respond to user key
stroke
2510 X = XNEW                   'Update value of X
2550 RETURN
```

When run the screen map bears a close resemblance to a clipped parabola. The screen appearance when running these programs reminds me of the stars appearing in the slowly darkening sky. The appearance of pixels is random, now here, now there, now somewhere else, slowly filling in the gaps until the pattern is complete.

I wrote a C program to get a feel for the opening equation using a value of 4 for R.

```
/*
** MATHEX4.C  1-5-94
** Calculations of equation 1C, p7 of Strange Attractors
** R assigned a value of 4.
*/
#include <stdio.h>
/* = Begin Program = */
main()
{
 float y, x;
 int R = 4;
  /* ** Solve equation y = R * x * (1-x) ** */
  for(x = .05; x <= 1.0;x+=.05) {
       y = R * x * (1-x);
       printf("R = %d, x = %4.g, y = %4.g\n", R,x,y);
                              }
 exit(0);
}
```

And here is the result when run:

```
R = 4, x = 0.05, y = 0.19
R = 4, x =  0.1, y = 0.36
R = 4, x = 0.15, y = 0.51
R = 4, x =  0.2, y = 0.64
R = 4, x = 0.25, y = 0.75
R = 4, x =  0.3, y = 0.84
R = 4, x = 0.35, y = 0.91
R = 4, x =  0.4, y = 0.96
R = 4, x = 0.45, y = 0.99
R = 4, x =  0.5, y = 1
```

R = 4, x = 0.55, y = 0.99
R = 4, x = 0.6, y = 0.96
R = 4, x = 0.65, y = 0.91
R = 4, x = 0.7, y = 0.84
R = 4, x = 0.75, y = 0.75
R = 4, x = 0.8, y = 0.64
R = 4, x = 0.85, y = 0.51
R = 4, x = 0.9, y = 0.36
R = 4, x = 0.95, y = 0.189999

Observe the symmetry around y = 1. This explains the quasi-parabolic shape of the screen map.

The author does provide a BASIC program in the appendix for the entire text. He has also converted it to Microsoft C and Turbo C, version 2.0. (He calls it C++, but it really isn't.) When I first attempted to compile the program the compiler pointed out the lack of the graphics enable, initgraph(). A rather curious shortcoming. I have written a header file to carry this out, so the fix was relatively easy. When run the program provides an endless display of maps. A completed map remains visible for a few seconds, then the screen blanks and a new construction begins. The procedure for the later screens repeats indefinitely with new maps until pressing a key exits the program. So this could be of use as an intriguing screen saver.

One side effect of the book has been to lead me into an exploration of my Epson LX-80's control codes. Because the pixels are randomly displayed on the screen they cannot be redirected to the printer. But if there is a way to put the printer into a graphics mode such that Print Screen could reproduce the completed map that would be good. To date I have not figured out how to do this, however. The user manual for the Epson printer is very thorough, with a detailed description of the control codes required for all its operating modes. (The Epson is a de facto standard, so the codes are true of most dot matrix printers and, it would appear, my Canon bubble jet.) Several years ago I wrote a program, PRNTSET.C that provides for keyboard setting of any of its five print modes: NLQ, Emphasized, Elite, Compressed Elite, and Compressed. I have made several attempts at writing a code to put the printer into its graphics mode without success so far. The closest I have come to results is a string of unintelligible dots. But I keep trying.

One earlier objective was to printout from the high ASCII character set. This so that boxes created by ALT n1,n2,n3 in PC Write would not only appear on the screen, as they do, but printout as well. I wondered why these always came out as italics until my digging through the manual showed that Epson internally translates high ASCII to italics. Even so, a program I have from long ago, LETTRIX, does print the entire set, along with much, much more. So it can be done, but I suspect it creates a graphics representation. Which is what I would like to work out for myself. Given more time and effort it might happen yet. A matter of finding the correct approach.

I have made reservations that should bring me to San Diego on the afternoon of January 24. So if all goes as planned I shall be Cing y'all at the February meeting!

<(C)>

-W-O-M-

WOM = Write-Only Memory (You're supposed to ignore it.)

by Ol' WhiteBeard, Hissef

IT'S OK TO LET GO OF CP/M...

The other day I was in the bathroom when the phone rang. Not to worry: I have a phone in the john for just such eventualities. The conversation (and my thoughts) went something like this:

"Hello."

"WhiteBeard Computer Consulting?" (an unfamiliar voice)

"Uh, yes." (I was wary of a telephone solicitor.)

"I've got one of your computers!"

"Uh, yes" (Confused: I couldn't envision what he was talking about.)

"It's got your label on it."

"OK..." (My label? Curious.)

"I have a couple of questions."

"OK." (What could it hurt to answer a couple of questions? I almost always answer questions. I am the kind of guy who, when you ask what time it is, feels compelled to try to make sure you understand how a watch is made, the units by which time is measured and, if even slightly encouraged, the origin of the very concept of time itself.)

"I don't have a manual and what size disks should I buy."

"What kind of computer is it?" (For a moment I was afraid he was gonna say "It's a WhiteBeard. Don't *you* know?")

"It's an Eagle."

"The disks you need are five and a quarter-inch double density -- not high density -- double density. And, more importantly, you'll need an operating system..." (I started to explain that I'm willing to give him a copy of CP/M for the Eagle but I could copy it only on an appropriate Eagle machine ... when he interrupted me.)

"What size disks should I buy?"

"Five and a quarter inch." (Quit tryna help so much. Just address the presented question.)

"Five and a quarter inch..." (It seemed like he was writing.)

"Yes. I don't have a manual I'll give up but if you'll call me back in, say, ten minutes (I was in the bathroom, remember) -- better yet, give me your number and I'll call you -- I'll steer you to the last outfit I know of that supports Eagle computers. And, ah, can I ask how you came by this computer?"

"I found it in a trash bin! I plugged it in, turned it on and it works!"

A few minutes later I called the number he gave and fed him the info on Wilkinson Micro in Irvine (CA), the last supporter I know of for Eagle computers. I had to spell out W - I - L - K - I - N - S - O - N twice (slowly) and I began to get an image of a second grader printing laboriously.

And, I swear to Gates, the very next day he called me and asked the same questions again! He said he lost what I'd given him the day before and wanted to know what size disks to buy and where to get a manual.

Now I've helped a lot of new computer users -- used to do it as a business -- and I've generally found it very rewarding. I must be getting curmudgeonly in my dotage because I decided rather quickly it would be a substantial uphill battle to try to help this guy. And after struggling to get the machine running and him up to speed, he'd come to realize it's capability is ridiculously outmoded compared to today's baseline machines. He'd learn the reason it was in the trash is it's so obsolete it not only has zero salvage value, no knowledgeable person will even take it away for free. I see, now, the pitfall in putting a sticker with my phone number on machines I supported.

In the past year I've had a number of other strange calls: An old acquaintance now living in Arizona, called long distance to ask if I knew where someone could get a replacement hard drive for a KayPro 10. Remember the portable with a 10Mb hard disk spawned from the redoubtable CP/M luggable produced by the now defunct company? Pundits said you couldn't put a hard drive in a portable without elaborate shock mounting but KayPro did it and sold a few before they folded. Right. Neither do I.

A number of calls have been referred to me from the old SDHUG listing in ComputorEdge. One I recall was from a guy who had just acquired, at a swap meet I think, a

Columbia computer (remember those?) and needed an operating system for it. Of course you old-timers remember that, unlike MS-DOS machines, every CP/M computer had the BIOS portion of the operating system specifically tailored to its particular design. Although, with appropriate software, one could read and write diskettes for other machines, one could not, for instance, use a Heath machine to make a bootable diskette for a KayPro.

Another recent call was from the proud new owner of a TeleVideo computer. He wanted CP/M programs and was referred to me as keeper of the SDHUG CP/M library. He understood you put the program disk in the A: drive and the data disk in the B: drive. When I tried to explain about the need for an operating system he became very confused and confessed he was "new at this". "If I put the program disk in A: and the data disk in B:, where do I put this 'operating system'?" As I began to explain to him about making bootable program disks I realized the futility of it all since I have no idea where to get a bootable CP/M disk for the TeleVideo. As I have with other CP/M seekers I was unable to help, I referred him to Worswick Industries, a local San Diego firm which has sometimes offered support for CP/M machines. Worswick probably hates me by now since he probably couldn't help these folks any more than I could.

There was a time when I believed an old CP/M computer was a good place for a beginner, especially one on a low budget, to start since it would be adequate for straight forward tasks such as simple word processing, etc. And I realize I gave up that belief a long time ago. Now, I think such an idea is a downright disservice to a neophyte user. The old machines are still adequate for many things, and a knowledgeable user might effectively employ one for specialized tasks such as a printer server. But, the hardware has evolved and the computer community has progressed several stages -- generations, if you will -- beyond those venerable old machines and we must give them up -- leave them behind -- relegate them to a few specialized tasks or, indeed, to the scrap heap. Even the 8088-based peesees and XT's, not to mention the, superb for its day, Z-100, are hopelessly outclassed. The recipient of an obsolete computer is likely to spend significantly more on getting it running than he paid for the computer in the first place and almost as much as a generation newer machine would cost. And when he finds out there aren't any really good games for it and it won't run anything like the killer software he hears everyone talking about, he'll feel ripped off.

The last time I fired up The Mule, my trusty, heavily tricked-out Heathkit H-89, was about a year ago. And at that time I couldn't access my multiplexed floppy drives from the soft-sector controller. So I have lost my capability to convert between Heath hard-sector and soft-sector disks. At the present rate of things, I may never get to fixing it.

At the last meeting of the UCHUG Executive Board, I requested that we remove any reference to CP/M from our ComputorEdge and Personal Systems listings and give up any pretense of offering to support CP/M because the only requests we have received in the last couple of years we haven't been able to help anyway. The Board agreed (and also decided to consign the highly touted SDHUG CP/M Library to Ol' WhiteBeard's custody until he gets tired of it.)

I will continue to store the library (probably forever) and will continue to help, informally, users who appreciate the value and the limitations of obsolete machines.

But it's time to quit offering hope to potential users where they don't know what they have, what they need or what they want and will require major education just to come up to speed on an old computer.

I will if you will.

I WISH I'D SAID THAT...

"PAPER OR PLASTIC?"
The Lady Marcia always gets upset with me when I answer that importune checkout question with a simple "Yes."
Now, with credit cards almost universally accepted, I really want to counter the question with a question:
"TO PACK OR TO PAY?"

--ASB--

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

HOW BIG IS 1 MILLION ? ? ?

A man from Indiana wrote a program to print all the numbers from 1 to 1,000,000. The program took 7 hours per day for 2 weeks to print 2,400 pages weighing almost 50 lbs.

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Barfergnügen: Car Sickness in a Volkswagen.

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TAKE MY ADVICE -
I DON'T USE IT ANYWAY!!

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BBS CREED

1. Thou shall love thy BBS with all thy heart and all thy bytes.
2. Thou shalt remember thy name and password.
3. Thou shalt not POST IN ALL CAPS!
4. Thou shalt use thy real name.
5. Thou shalt only call a BBS two times a day.
6. Honor thy SysOp. /* Unless his last name is Padilla */
7. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's password, nor his or her real name, computer, software, nor any other thing belonging to him or her.
8. Thou shalt not post messages that are stupid, worthless, or have no meaning.
9. Thou shalt use the English language properly.
10. Thou shalt spell thy words correctly.
11. Thou shalt not use a "handle" unless thine computer is made by Commodore (or allowed by thine SysOp).
12. Thou shalt delete thine olden messages.
13. Thou shalt help other users.
14. Thou shalt not post anonymously when offering criticism.
15. Thou shalt keep thy foul language to thyself.
16. Thou shalt not occupy thy BBS with thine arguments, for Verily, I say unto thee that thou shalt maketh a fool of thyself.
17. Woe be unto the user who attempt to crash thy BBS, for he shalt be cast out from the sanctuary of thy hobby and must repent by doing 40 days and 40 nights of penance of voice-only communications.
18. Thou shalt first dial BBS numbers during the day by way of voice line to assure correct numbers.
19. Thou shalt not beg for E-Mail.
20. Thou shalt not post messages while drunk.
21. Thou shalt confine thy messages to those of friendship, requests for assistance, aid to the needy, advice, and advancement of thy hobby; and thou art obligated to repel any who wouldst transgress upon those commandments.
22. If thou doth promise to reply to a message and thou doth not, then surely thou shalt spill coffee into thy keyboard and burn out thy central processing chip.
23. Thou shalt not giveth any false

information when applying for membership to a BBS, for verily it is written that whosoever shall do so will surely be found out and thy welcome on all boards will be thus denied forever and ever.

24. Thou shalt log on properly and in accordance with the SysOp's rules.
25. Thou shalt observe BBS time limits.
26. Thou shalt not upload "worm" programs.
27. Thou shalt not ask stupid questions that are already fully explained in the BBS instructions.
28. Thou shalt not exchange copy protected software thru the BBS.
29. Thou shalt not violate applicable state/federal/local Rules and Laws of the great BBS.

This Gem came from Miwok Village, Alaska, via the ChitCHATan conference on the RELAY net.

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MAXTOR 345 MB Hard Drive information from the BBS.

Recently purchased a Maxtor 345 MB without any paperwork. Does anyone know the CMOS particulars for a user defined HD for this drive?

Default AT BIOS Parameters: Cylinders: 790; Heads: 15; Sectors Per Track: 57

(Note: WPC and Landing Zone BIOS entries do not need a specific number for proper operation. Maxtor AT interface hard drives will ignore and override any numbers programmed.)

Looking at the circuit board side of the drive, with the connectors toward you, there are five jumpers in a horizontal row, numbered J16-J20 left to right. J20 should have a jumper attached if this is the only drive, or is to be the "Master" in a dual-drive system. The jumper should be removed when the drive is used as a "slave" (store it on J19, according to the data sheet I have from Maxtor).

Thanks for the info; Turns out I found an 800 number for Maxtor on the drive and called them. They have a neat touch tone deal where you punch in the model of your drive and a recording very carefully provides all the numbers. If you touch another number, a recording walks you through a hard drive install. But I sincerely appreciate your feedback. It's nice to know folks like you are around!

The number is 1-800-2-MAXTOR. All you gotta do is remember the "2"

NEWS

At the ISSCC94(Integrated Circuit - San Francisco) show in February, Intel will release the technical details of its next Pentium Microprocessor, the P54C. The P54C will be the first 3.3 Volt Pentium and will use Intel's 0.6 micron production process.

The chip will also be the first clock-doubling Pentium running externally at 50 MHz and internally at 100 MHz. They will reveal most of the product specifications but the chip itself and systems built around the processor will be out about April.

Pricing for the P54C is not out but expect Intel to price it at a premium to the 60- and 66- MHz Pentiums already shipping. Those chips are currently priced between $800 and $900 in quantities.

With the shipping of the new chip, Intel is expected to introduce an upgrade socket that will enable users to add a second live P54C to their desktop systems in effect getting a multiprocessing system. Most of those systems are expected to be asymmetrical multiprocessing systems.

End of another Month as the old saying goes.